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To Republican Editors.

A meeting of officers, members of committee and legislative committee of the Indiana Editorial Association will be held at the Denison Hotel. Indianapolis, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Nov. 30. CHAS. E. WILSON, President. J. A. KEMP. Secretary.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News estimates that Europe will look to the United States for 17,000,000 bushels of wheat month until July 1, 1897.

Incomplete returns from the football battlefields of Thanksgiving show that but was killed outright, but many were injured or mutilated.

A Washington dispatch says Senator Quay "is disinclined to reveal all that he may know concerning the make-up of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet." Probably he could do so without adding anything to the stock of public information

Representative Henry agrees with Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, that it is not possible that the present Congress will be able to pass any revenue or currency measure because of the make-up of the Senate, and that an extra session will be an imperative necessity.

In an address at a dinner in New York ctly Wednesday evening Bourke Cockran said: "I am tired of masquerading as a tariff reformer. I will never again be found before the public as a tariff reformer." As an advocate of high grade wages Mr. Cockran has arrived at a logical conclusion.

Director of the Mint Preston estimates that the world's product of gold during the will reach the unprecedented amount of \$220,000,000. In 1895 it was a little over \$339,000,000, and in 1894 it was \$181,510,-000. In 1887 the gold product was \$105,775,000. showing that in ten years the output of the gold mines has more than doubled.

In the past eighteen months twenty-two savings banks in New Hampshire having deposits aggregating \$17,000,000 went into liquidation. The depositors will lose \$4,500. which was sunk in Western land mortgages. No wonder that in the close State of New Hampshire the Republican majority this year was one-third of the

The State Soldiers' Home has the names of 322 ex-soldiers, wives and the widows of soldiers upon its roll, one-third of whom are women. The trustees desire, first of all, to take care of worn-out old veterans and their wives. They will not take men from the federal homes or those who have large pensions. Those who have lately visited the institution speak in high terms of its management under the direction of Captain John P. Megrew.

Several statements have appeared to the effect that the crop of sugar for the year 1896 is so large that low prices are insured. A German journal devoted to sugar interests presents figures in detail which show that the screp of 1895-96 will be, or is, 7,069,759 tons, against 8,208,261 tons during the preceding year. Even the volume of beet sugar is less this year than last by 450,000 tons, while the cane sugar is below that of last year by nearly 700,000 tons, due to Cuban troubles. The world's visible supply Sept. 24 was 1,331,360 tons, against 1,500,413 tons a year earlier. These figures, if reliable, would indicate higher prices for sugar

During the Cuban rebellion of 1870 public sentiment in behalf of the insurgents was, if possible, stronger than it is now. General Grant, then President, personally sympathized with the patriots, but for obvious reasons he could not give public expression to his feelings. On the night of April 4, 1870, an immense mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, at which the Mayor of the city presided and many notable men spoke. Many of those who participated in this meeting have signed a call organization of a Cuban League of the United States, and the movement will be publicly inaugurated in a few days by another mass meeting similar to that of

It appears that the experiments with rural mail distribution which have just been made are regarded as favorable to the establishment of such a system in counties which are fairly populated. When the Harrison administration went out rural distribution was fairly started. Mr. Cleveland's first postmaster general stopped the work, and in his first report declared that the scheme was not practicable because of its expense. Since that period there appears to have been a change of sentiment experiments have been made to test its a greater service to several millions people than can be rendered thera by the expenditure of the same amount of money

The correspondent of the New York Sun been investigating the election

State is due to open and flagrant frauds. means. When Congress meets it will be give notice of contests. "The Republicans of Tennessee," says the Sun correspondent, "are determined that the people of the United States shall know what elections mean in parts of this State." They know already that elections in the South are for

the most part a sham. ILLITERACY AND BRYANISM.

It must be a very bold as well as blind advocate of free silver, or what is left of that malodorous cause, that would try to prove that in the recent election a larger percentage of the illiterate vote was cast for McKinley than for Bryan. This is what the local Bryan organ does. The statistics upon their face, that the States which voted for Bryan have a much larger percentage of illiterates than those which voted for McKinley. They are as follows -For McKinley .-

	California 7.7	New Jersey 6.5
	Connecticut 5.3	North Dakota 6.0
	Delaware 14.3	New York 5.5
	Illinois 5.2	Ohio 5.2
	Iowa 3.6	Ono 3.4
3	Indiana	Oregon 4.1
	Indiana 6.3	Pennsylvania 6.8
	Kentucky 21.6	Rhode Island 9.8
	Maine 5.5	Vermont 6.7
	Maryland 15.7	West Virginia 144
	Maganahuaatta	West viiginia 14.4
	Massachusetts 6.2	Wisconsin 6.7
	Michigan 5.9	
	Minnesota 6.0	Total181.8
	New Hampshire co	Average 7.90
	rien mampsime. 0.5	Average 1.30
	-For	Bryan
9		
	Alabama 41.4	North Carolina 35.7
	Arkansas 26.6	South Carolina 45.0
	Colorado	Court Delegan
	Elentido 3.2	South Dakota 4.2
	10 11 11 11 11 11	17 E T () Y 1 Y 1 () E T () () () () () () () () () (

Georgia 39.8 Texas 19.7

Nebraska 3.1 Average20.02

..... 4.0 Virginia

Kansas

5.1 Utah

...... 45.8 Washington 4.3

40.0 Wyoming 3.4

5.5 Total440.6

This shows that the average of illiterates in the twenty-two States that voted for three States that voted for McKinley. To rebut the inference from these figures the locan organ of the lost cause says that "most of the ignorant and illiterate classes of those States (the Bryan States) voted the Republican ticket. They were negroes, and to a man, almost, Republicans." This is a cunning attempt to cover up the illiteracy that prevails among the white population of the Bryan States with that of that, leaving the negroes out of the question, the percentage of illiterate whites in the Bryan States is far greater than in the McKinley States. The table printed above shows the percentage of illiterates over the age of ten years, including negroes as well as whites, and foreign as well as nativeborn population. Much the largest part of the illiteracy in all the Northern States is among the foreign-born population, and that class, illiterate foreigners, voted almost solidly for Bryan. The following table, taken from the census of 1890, excludes negroes and foreigners and shows the percentage of illiterates, ten years old or over

1	the States named:
	-For McKinley
	California 1.7 New Jersey 2.7 Connecticut 1.0 New York 1.8 Delaware 6.2 North Dakota 1.8 Illinols 3.1 Ohio 3.5 Iowa 1.8 Oregon 1.8 Indiana 5.3 Pennsylvania 3.5 Kentucky 16.1 Rhode Island 2.3 Maine 2.5 Vermont 3.2 Maryland 5.9 West Virginia 12.9 Massachusetts 0.8 Wisconsin 2.1 Minnesota 1.4 Total 85.4 New Hampshire 1.5 Average 3.70
	-For Bryan
	Alabama 18.4 North Carolina 23.1

among the native-born white population of

Florida 11.3 Tennessee 18.6 Utah 2.0 Virginia 20.3 | Washington Mississippi 11.9 | Wyoming 1.3 Missouri Total193.0 ****** Vebraska 1.3 Average 9.0 Thus it appears that, eliminating negroes and foreigners in all the States, the per-

centage of illiterate whites in the Bryan States is nearly three times as great as in the McKinley States. There are very few ates in those States are practically all native born. They constitute what used to be called "poor white trash." and are incurable Democrats. In the recent election it is safe to say they voted almost solidly for Bryan and free silver. The sound-money Democratic vote in the South was composed of intelligent, reading, thinking men. On the other hand, the foreign element is large in all the Northern States, and furnishes the largest per cent. of the white for instance, the percentage of illiterates among the native whites is 1.8 and of foreign-born whites 13.1 per cent.; in Massachusetts the percentage is 0.8 among native Connecticut, 1.0 among native whites and 14.9 among foreign born; in Ohlo, 3.5 among natives and 11.1 among foreigners, and so on all over the North. This shows that much the greatest part of the illiteracy among whites in the Northern States is among the foreign-born population. In the recent election the foreign vote was divided, but there can be no doubt that the bulk of the intelligent foreign vote was cast for McKinley and the bulk of the illiterate foreign vote for Bryan. In the South, where illiteracy among native-born whites is most prevalent, Bryan got his largest majorities. In Alabama there are 106,235 native white illiterates; in Georgia, 113,945; in Missouri, 112,908; in North Carolina, 173,-545; in Mississippi, 44,987; in South Carolina, 59,063. All these States gave Bryan large majorities. The great State of New York. with a population almost equal to all of them combined, has only 57,362 native white illiterates. Any fair comparison of the staturns will demonstrate beyond doubt that the great bulk of the illiterate white vote of the country, which exceeds in numbers the illiterate colored vote, was cast for Bryan and free silver.

THE HOPE OF THE SILVERITES.

It is fair to assume that those interested in silver production and speculation will make another effort to overthrow the present monetary system in 1898. The leaders are already preparing for it. They will oppose legislation designed to quicken the industries of the country and to embarrass all plans for putting the credit and money of the country on a stable basis. In 1898 they will endeavor to make the issue on silver alone by dropping Altgeldism. The silver leaders will have great difficulty in getting their forces together in 1898. Already the Populist leaders have announced that the Democracy must take back seats, Democrats who voted for Bryan that they and ownership are combined and capital

The election of at least three Democratic | recognized. Nevertheless it may be congressional districts which have given that in this State the Popocratic candities have already announced themselves as candidates for 1898. They will begin their neighborhood organization and attempt to prejudice voters by the circulation of freesilver literature, repeating the efforts which filled several counties in this State with financial heresies during 1895 and early in

> Some things will be in favor of the silverites. Action and reaction are as nearly equal in political matters as in mechanics. There will be less interest in public affairs. If the expectations of many are not realized in the improvement of business, some of the disappointed may be led to seek the impossible which they expect in silverism. Furthermore, two years after a presidential election the administration is punished in the elections. The President has ceased to be the object of enthusiastic regard by hundreds who were stimulated to exertion during the campaign through the expectation of recognition. Representatives will be less popular because they have not been able to give every man who has thought that he deserved it a postoffice. These and like weaknesses on the side of sound money will be turned to advantage by those men who expect to increase their wealth, by forcing the country to a silver basis.

> In view of such probable conditions, the advocates of sound money should make provision for the circulation of soundmoney literature during the next two years. In every locality the friends of sound money should have enough of an organization to make a fight if the adversary should be sowing the tares of silver heresy. It seems that this matter is of sufficient importance to be considered by the conference of the delegates of boards of trade which will meet here next Wednes-

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

their independence within the next three people will expect some change of policy, and public opinion is likely to become very outspoken in favor of recognition. By that time the war will have been in progress years, with the insurgents gaining ground all the time, and by that time, also, the inability of the Spanish government to hold the island will probably be so clearly demonstrated as to justify some very decided action by the United States.

There are two points of view from which the question of recognition may be considered, viz., the sentimental and the commercial. It is a question at what point in the progress of such a war the United States should openly declare its sympathy with those who are struggling for independence, but we certainly owe it to the cause of human freedom and the principles of republican government to do so as soon as circumstances will justify it. In the present case the cause of humanity is one with the cause of liberty, for the Spanish war in Cuba is marked by atrocities which meet the reprobation of all civilized governments and especially of one whose jurisdiction extends almost to the shores of the island. It is probable that by the time the next administration comes in this government could give sentimental reasons for recognizing the independence of Cuba the force of which would be admitted by all

other nations, except Spain. The commercial reasons why the United States should interfere to end the war are fully as strong as the sentimental reasons. Our commerce with Cuba has been practically ruined. In 1894 the island produced 1.023,719 tons of sugar, of which nine-tenths went to the United States. In 1895 only tons were produced, and this year's crop will be still less. In 1894 Cuba purchased \$212,696 worth of our sewing machines; last year only \$16,114. The following table shows the decrease of our exports to Cuba in some leading articles from 1894 to

1895:		
2000	1894.	1895.
Agricultural implements Iron and steel manufac-	\$118,269	\$38,641
tures	\$438,720	\$257,992
Machinery		\$1,645,041
Fruits and nuts	\$106,975	\$70,111
Lumber, raw	\$917,921	\$395,524
Lumber, manufactured		140000
(doors, etc.)	\$591,084	\$326,557
Corn, bushels		392,204
Wheat (flour), bushels	662,248	379.856
Cloth, yards	551,257	235,824
Oil (mineral), gallons	511.771	202,492
Oil (vegetable), gallons	51,929	13,380
Provisions (canned), lbs	119,054	20,486
Provisions (salted), lbs	84,938	
Tallow, pounds	1.246,688	802,425
Lard, pounds4	2,340,578	30,672,512

Butter and cheese, pounds 336,200 105,985 Of course the exports of 1896 will fall far below those of 1895, and if the war should continue another year there would be very little left of our trade with Cuba. By that as they are pretty sure to do, the populaso exhausted that it would take a long coming administration comes to consider the Cuban question, the commercial reasons for recognizing the independence of the island will be found very strong.

A SOCIALISTIC CHIEF JUSTICE.

From what one reads of Mr. Dorter, who has been elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, the friends of that State should not complain that so much is has been known as the "Socialist judge." It is all the worse that he is sincere in his socialistic professions, since a demagogue, after being elected one of three judges who constitute the court of last resort in Kansas, might drop the socialism which he preached during the campaign. He became a Populist in 1891, and at that time made a speech which was circulated throughout Kansas during the campaign. It is claimed that in that speech Judge Dorter declared that "the owner of property does not possess, with respect to such property, equality of right with the user of it."

During the campaign which has just closed Judge Dorter did not notice the extracts of his speech of 1891, which had been scattered over Kansas, but when the editor a paper asked him to explain what he meant by saying "that the rights of the user of property are paramount to the rights of the owner," he wrote a letter in explanation. He declared that the quotation was a garbled and isolated extract phrase was his, but explained that he made a distinction between capital in which use will not be party to any organization in which the owner holds not for use him-

which the Populists, as such, are self, but for the purposes of ownership alone and for the use of somebody else assumed that the silver leaders will select | who pays interest. The person who owns a farm which he cultivates has an undisdates who were defeated by small plurali- who uses it. This is not Judge Dorter's who use a railroad have a better right to the property than those whose money

Such are the views of the man who will be chief justice of Kansas in a few days. In any State there would be danger in having a man chief justice of the highest court who honestly maintains such views regarding the rights of property; but in mortgages, and where all of the railroads represent outside capital, the heresy of Judge Dorter is calculated to create widespread alarm. It is of no avail to that Judge Dorter was elected by less than half of the Bryan plurality. He has been elected, and for four years he will be chief justice of the Supreme Court, during which period, if an associate will agree with him, the court of last resort in Kansas will be deciding that the "user of property has a higher right to it than the owner.'

SMASH THE TRUSTS.

The people of New York are likely to have to pay heavy tribute to the Sugar Trust in an unexpected way. When the commission which has charge of the construction of a new bridge across East river reached the point where it was necessary to secure ground on the Brooklyn side it found it was owned by the American Sugar Refining Company, which is the present name of the trust. The strip which must be bought from the trust is about five hundred feet long and two hundred feet Half of it lies under the water, and is, for puposes of assessment and taxation, in New York city. The other half runs back from the water's edge. It is said that a fair valuation of the strip would be \$150,000, but the trust demands several times that sum. The New York Tribune has it pretty good authority that the Havemeyers, who are really the trust, recently made the boast that the new bridge would not get into Brooklyn without paying them upward Tribune says the exact figures could not making the consumers of sugar pay tribute in their purchases of the article, the trust proposes to make the people of New York city and Brooklyn pay additional tribute by charging an extertionate rate for piece of ground that is indispensable to the completion of a great public work. The trusts should be smashed

The Atlanta Journal, Hoke Smith's newspaper, which flopped to Bryan, now says silver to the extent which the electoral vote would indicate-112 of the total 175 which Mr. Bryan received. The Journal says:

a great big and very significant fact is that Mr. Bryan received 300,000 less votes in the South than did Mr. Cieveland in 1892 on a platform which distinctly declared against the free confage except on conditions which would guarantee parity. It must be remembered that the bulk of the Populist vote in the South went to Mr. Bryan, whereas Mr. Cieveland received none of it. There were probably a million more Democrats in the South who voted for Cleveland in 1892 than voted for Bryan

The Journal intimates that the chief ause of the light vote in the Southern States, not much overlone-third in Georgia, the fact that Democrats would not vote for Bryan, and concludes with the declaration that "public opinion in the South on the silver question is by no means represented by the vote at the recent election.'

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Business Man.

"If you have made all the money you want, why don't you retire?" "Because I wouldn't have any excuse for getting away from the house."

"Bidston averages up pretty well as a

pleader at the bar." "Yes; that's the word exactly. He av erages. When his ideas get thick his arguments get thin.'

Application. "Yes," said the Salvation Army worker,

one astray is of more consequence than the ninety and nine safely housed." "Something like the other card to a fourflush, ain't it?" remarked the sinner in the front row.

Out of Sight. "Just tell them that you saw me," was

what the tenor sang. His voice rang out in tones both clear and high: But the man who sat behind the hat said.

"Nay, my tuneful friend. Because, you see, I canot tell a lie."

MAGAZINE NOTES.

In addition to the second installment of ais serial story of the Gloucester fishermen. Rudyard Kipling contributes to the December McClure's a short story of a Scotch engineer and his adventures at sea in a North Atlantic winter gale.

Beginning with the double autumn num ber of Poet Lore, the magazine of poetry by arrangement with its publishers, the Peter Paul Book Company, will be merged in Poet Lore, whose public thenceforth will cover the subscription lists of both periodicals. With the next following issue, for October, Poet Lore will become a quarterly

The series of articles on "The Problem of Elementary Education." by Dr. J. M. Rice. which has been in process of preparation for nearly two years, begins the December number of the Forum. These articles are based on special tests undertaken with more than one hundred thousand children. and represent an entirely new departure

in the field of pedagogical study.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in his novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne," now running as a serial in the Century, gives a picture of social life in Philadelphia just before the outbreak of hostilities with England. The father of Dr. Mitchell's hero was a Quaker, steadfastly preaching the doctrine of nonresistance, but his aunt, under whose influence he was brought, was an ardent and strong-minded Whig. In the December number there is a glimpse of pretty Peggy Shippen, who afterward became the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Godey's Magazine for December contains an article which will be read with especial interest here, on the work of Charles Howard Johnson, the young illustrator who went from his home in Vincennes, Ind. and had established an enviable reputation in art circles before his untimely death last year. Among other readable contributions is one on "American Women Harpists. and another on "Art and Fashion in Dinner Giving." In the prospectus for the January issue the publishers announce and speak very highly of a story contributed by Carrie H. Latta. Mrs. Latta is an Inlianapolis writer.

The interesting announcement is made by the Critic Company, of New York, that it is about to begin the publication of a literary magazine to be called the Month: Literature Art and Life. The new

monthly will be edited by Joseph B. Gilder and Jeannette L. Gilder, editors of the Critic, and will be made up, in part, of matter that has appeared in the weekly issues of that journal. There will be about one hundred pages of reading matter and illustrations; and a buff cover printed in black and red. The Month will be a journal of cultivation, independent in its point of view. and vigorous in its treatment of men and

pear about the middle of December.

The New York School Journal for Novemter contains an article by Prof. L. H. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, in which he ably sets forth his philosophy of education. In the same number is an account of the Indianapolis Manual Training School-its history, aims and achievements. The statements are accurate so far as they go, but in giving credit to the various gentlemen instrumental in making the school the complete institution is mention is omitted of Prof. F. L. Emery, whose services as an expert were invaluable in the building and equipment of the great establishment. In concluding the article the writer says very truly: Through intelligent leadership the school has arrived at a point where it offers the students, in a measure, the advantages of a large university. It has collected a faculty of twenty-eight teachers, who represent all the courses touched upon in this paper. The technical course is so well harmonized with the classical that a prominent professor recently said, when he had been taken through the school: 'Not a mechanism, but an organism.' This happy combination of classical and technical courses cannot be overestimated, for the student who takes only the high-school course is as surely benefited by getting into contact with the technical side of the school as the technical student is by getting into the atmosphere of the classics."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, a greater number than ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either a king, queen or emperor.

The great-grandchildren of Walter Scott are seven in number, and four of them are boys. The eldest, Walter Joseph, is now in his twenty-first year. There will be a Ferris wheel at the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville next spring, which will not only revolve on its own axis, but will also have a forward motion around the

center of a large horizontal circle. When the Czarina visited Paris the ladies of that gay city were much disappointed with her manner of dressing, which, in their opinion, was not in keeping with her royal and imperial status. They were therefore much pleased to learn that she has ordered some bonnets, gowns and other vanities from the best Parisian firms. In a speech made at the close of his Baloccasion to deny with emphasis the rumors that he is meditating an immediate retirement from the stage. He said that, though he did not intend to wait till his failing powers should make demands rather upon the public's generosity than its appreciation, yet so long as his health and strength held out he would continue in the protession to which his life had been devoted. Travelers in Africa tell of a custom almost universal among the natives-that of anointing the body with cil. At first thought-especially to those who have never been in Africa-it seems a dirty habit, It seems, however, that the Africans use the oil to prevent chapping of the skin. The hot winds of the Nile region will chap as badly as the "norther" of the colder climates and it is not an uncommon thing -if something is not done to prevent it -for the skin to crack open until the blood

When one is lying down the heart makes about ten strokes less a minute than when one is upright. That means a saving of 600 strokes per hour, or about 5,000 heart beats during the eight hours spent in bed. The heart pumps six ounces of blood with each beat. It therefore lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in a night of eight hours spent in bed than when one is in an upright position. The blood flows just so much the more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, therefore one has to use extra coverings to supply the warmth usually furnished by circu ation.

Gen. Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant" in the December Century, relates an anecdote how General Grant aided a drover in turning his cattle. General Porter adds: He knew, of course, that the man did not recognize him. If he had supposed the man was lacking in proper milltary respect, he would perhaps have administered to him the same lesson which he once taught a soldier in the Twentyfirst Illinois, when he commanded that regiment. An officer who had served under him at the time told me that Colone Grant, as he came out of his tent one morning, found a strapping big fellow posted as sentinel, who nodded his head ood-naturedly, smiled blandly and said 'Howdy, colonel?" His commander cried 'Hand me your piece," and upon taking it faced the soldier and came to a "present arms;" then handing back the musket, he remarked, "That is the way to say 'How do you do' to your colonel.

She says that before other folks She can't sing, and that is no holks, But nevertheless. A doubt they profess, And they coax and they coax and they

-Detroit Tribune.

THOSE PERSECUTED MARTYRS.

Suspicion that Armenians Are Not Without Blame.

Washington Post. A press dispatch in Monday's newspapers throws important light upon certain

persecuted martyrs, concerning whom thousands of good men and women have been greatly exercised of late: "LYNN, Mass., Nov. 22.-A meeting of the Henchagist Armenian Revolutionary as I was eating supper with my wife and

Society this evening broke up in a lively a party of friends. "Chairs were thrown and knives were drawn, but no one received any very serious injuries. There are two branches of the society in Lynn, and the meeting, which was held in Lee hall, was called for the purpose of considering the advisabil-

ity of combining. Fully 250 Armenians were present. "Several of the speakers who addressed the meeting in favor of amalgamation were interrupted. Finally men in the gallery picked up their seats and hurled them at their countrymen on the floor below, who were not slow to respond in kind. The row was becoming general when the police arrived and cleared the hall after some diffi-

culty. We have been unfortunate in the distribution of our sympathies more than once within the past few years. While the horrors of Siberia were under discussion, prompted by Mr. George Kennan's appalling pictures of Russian tyranny, an American vessel picked up in midocean a boatload of patriots who had escaped from the tortures of imprisonment, and conveyed them safely to San Francisco. Then there was a great outburst of benevolent rejoicing. Here were seven or eight martyrs to the ruthless tyranny of the Czarnoble creatures who had been condemned to a servitude worse than death because they loved the country and dared to speak for progress and civilization, etc. In less than a year after their arrival and their welcome in the land of human liberty every one of this precious band had shown himself to be a criminal of the most vicious and dangerous description. They murdered men and women for paltry sums of money they were burglars, one was killed while in the act of assassinating a helpless man, all but one of them had found his way to the penitentiary or the gallows. and that one had a price upon his head It was a sad ending of a beautiful and touching dream, but such were the cold and disenchanting facts.

Now we have a taste of the peaceful humble, innocent and lamb-like Armenian temperament. We find them brawlers, rioters, disturbers of the peace, ready to murder each other upon the most insignificant provocation. Their only idea of freedom is license. The chief use they have for this country is its superior opportunities for rumult and disorder. We often wonder whether our people will ever lay aside their childish credulity-how long they will persist in lending themselves to every audlin propaganda that any scheming humbug may see fit to launch. Is there no misery, no suffering, no wretchedness, no depravity, no paganism here at home that we must squander our sympathies upon worthless and vicious savages abroad?

On the Wedding Trip.

Detroit Free Press. "You can't both ride on a single ticket," said the conductor sharply. "O. I guess we kin," answered Josh, with perfect confidence, as he threw his arm around his blushing companion. "If you'll look at this here dockament you'll see that ne and Marthy's just been made one."

Unkind.

Cansas City Journal. It is said that Lillian Russell's bicycle fall has caused her to lose some flesh, Lil-lian should fall some more.

READS LIKE A ROMANCE

STORY OF A MAN WHO SPENT TWEN-TY YEARS IN AN ENGLISH PRISON.

books. The first (January) number will ap-Now in St. Louis with the Two Men Who Helped Him Secure \$5,000,000

from the Bank of England.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Austin B. Bidwell, Edwin Noves and George McDonald, the three men whose remarkable fraud upon the Bank of England in 1873 yielded them about \$5,000,000, and who were sentenced to the English prisons for life and pardoned about three years ago, are in St. Louis. The men are now engaged in honest pursuits, Bidwell, who was the moving spirit in the gigantic fraud, which startled the banking communities throughout the world, being in the publishing business. The men will remain in St. Louis for about a week, when they will return East. They are stopping at the

The story of how Frederick Albert Warren, the young American railway contractor, who was Bidwell in disguise, borrowed \$5,000,000 from the Bank of England on worthless securities, how he escaped, was captured by the Pinkertons in Cuba, sentenced to penal servitude for life, how he got his ticket of leave and secured the release of his comrades, reads more like a fantastic tale of fiction than one of hard facts, yet the story is true, and its subject is in St. Louis, looking none the worse for the terrible ordeal he has gone through, Not only is Bidwell famous for the Bank of England fraud, but he was connected with the celebrated "Count Shinburn," or Maximilian Schoenbein, the most notorious bank robber of the century. He sold stolen bonds for Shinburn, and handled hundreds of dollars of stolen securities for noted crooks when hardly out of his teens as a young Wall-street speculator. Bidwell bears no trace in face or form of his twenty years' imprisonment. He is a

six-footer, broad shouldered, with piercing black eyes, black hair, tinged here and there by a silver streak. He is ever active and alert, with a face full of resolution and reserve power. The mental and physical torture of solitary confinement, miserable food, rough treatment and hard labor from morn till night, for twenty long years, seem to have told heavily on his companions, but Bidwell declares he was never healthler or stronger in his life than now, BIDWELL'S EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Bidwell was seen in his room at the Planters' Hotel last night, and asked to as the circumstances warranted. give some of the incidents of his life. "I went into Wall street in the early sixties, an innocent country boy of sixteen." he said. "It was then the time of the old boom days, when money was plenty and speculation brisk. Unfortunately for me, was lucky in my plunges, and before I cessful young man on the Stock Exchange At last, however, I got on the wrong side of money was offered a chance to make \$50,000 by seining a large block of stolen They were United States bonds, and I went to Europe to sell them. I was the go-between of the most dangerous syndicate that ever existed, a gang which was composed of bank burglars and public officials of New York city. My first sale was so successful that in a short time i had more business of the same character and eventually left New York under cloud with a small fortune. I London, and after a few light jobs we found ourselves with \$100,000. Noyes, Mc-Donald and myself were about to come back to America, when one day, standing before the Bank of England, McDonald said the lightning ought to strike where the balance was heavy. 'Boys,' I said, pointing to the vaults of the Bank of England there's the easiest mark in the world. What at first was a half jest, an airy

million or more of money. We planned and plotted, and at last I hit on the scheme which we successfully worked. 'One fine morning I introduced myself at the bank as Frederick Albert Warren, a young American railway contractor, who was building railways in Russia and South America. 1 deposited \$75,000 in the bank and promised them another deposit of \$500,-From that moment the millions of gold in their vaults was just as well as mine. McDonald was the artist whose skillful copies of negotiable securities were pro nounced afterward the most clever executions ever used in bank frauds. acted as my messenger. I was an authority on financial matters and knew how every bank and broker in London did business. The rest was easy. With the confidence of everybody I rolled up a fortune of millions in a few months, and we were just preparing to leave England when the most insignificant oversight on our part exposed In making out a large bill of exchange McDonald left out the date and that gave us away. We all skipped. I went to Paris,

married a seventeen-year-old English girl and set sail for the West Indies. "When the Bank of England discovered it had bought a gold brick of huge dimensions from the young American contractors and stockbrokers, the bank authorities resolved that, cost what it might, justice should weigh them in her balances, and they spent large sums of money in tracing us. The whole English detective force hunted the mysterious young railroad contractor and his confederates who had hurt the feelings of the Bank of England to the tune of \$5,000,000, but they failed to accomplish anything. The Pinkertons were called in, and after six months of hard work, located us and unraveled the plot. Noyes was arrested in England, McDonald in New York and I was arrested in my home in Havana

SENTENCED FOR LIFE. "We were taken to London, and after that famous eight days' trial in the old Bailey Court were sentenced in August, 1873, to imprisonment for life. I never will forget the moment when the old judge solemnly condemned me to what was worse than death. I was taken to Newgate prison. For a year I had solitary confinement, and during my twenty years' incarceration I had three books to read-the Bible, the dictionary and a life of Jeremiah-and I've got Jeremiah on my brain to this day. For seven years. I worked in the slimy mud in the ship basins, hauled cement for several years and did masonry work and bricklayin the rest of the time. English prison life is worse than a thousand deaths. I saw seventy-four men commit suicide during those twenty years. I never gave up hope however, as I knew that my family and friends were working hard for my release. My sister came over from America, and for ten years lived near the prison, working for me. A man dreams of two thing in prison-liberty and good eating. I dreamed most of liberty, but heaven knows the eating was bad. I ate tons and tons of potatoes during my time there, as that our main diet. I saved the potato peelings, and when they got hard I ate them for desert. The day I got my ticket of leave I weighed ninety-eight pounds. came as a dream, and I did not realize that I was a free man for several days. I came into the world again like Robinson Crusoe, a stranger to everything and everybody. I immediately went to work to secure the liberation of my two comrades, and in a little more than a year I was successful. When I landed in America I had but 95 cents in my pocket. Noyes and McDonald were released, a year later, we had a reunion in New York. Since that time we have lived upright, honest lives, and have been successful "We did not save a dollar of the millions secured from the Bank of England. When the Pinkertons got me they found \$600,000 which I had salted away. It's a long time

ago since all that occurred, but it is fresh in my mind to-day, and some day I may go back to England, just to get a peep at the familiar spots. Mr. Bidwell showed the interviewer his original ticket of leave. He has many mementos of his past, and also a book with pictures of the most important incidents. The book contains the autographs of many of the most prominent American men. among them being President Cleveland's signature. The autographs of Bob Ingersoll, J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Pinkerton are in the list

Prof. Plumb's Plan. Boston Transcript.

Professor C. S. Plum, of Purdue University, Indiana, spent considerable of his summer vacation in traveling through Berkshire county, in this State, and became quite deeply interested in some of the agricultural conditions he found there. statement of his impressions and views. What struck him most forcibly was the number of abandoned farms which came under his observation, a state of things which he thinks should not be permitted | traits."

to exist. He says "the State government should agitate colonization or im-There is no sense in urging the expendi ture of millions to open up the arid regions to agricultural operations when the farms in the centers of population are lying idle for want of laborers. * * Our cities are teeming with the unemployed and hunger is stamped on many a face. What a pity that these neglected New England farms are not occupied by some of the more energetic and worthy of these unemployed, thereby giving them an independent occupation and always enough to eat." It is pity, but here seems to be a case where supply and demand fail to connect and where any amount of agitation or legislation by the State would hardly help matters. One of the great needs of the er and the farmer's wife is help; and it is equally true in the cities that the great need of thousands is employment, but they will stand a moderate amount of starvation before they will seek or accept it on the farm, and if necessity drives them that far they are back again as soon as the first sharp stress is relieved. What struck Nicholas Nickleby, when he visited the general agency office in London, was the continuous lists of unimpeachable masters in want of virtuous servants, and of virtuous servants in want of unimpeachable masters, but somehow they never seemed to come together. The theory of meeting the deficiencies of the country by the surplusage of the cities is a very plausible but it is becoming all the while more difficult to put it in practice. One reason why there are so many abandoned farms is that the young men born and raised there go away to the cities as soon as they obtain their freedom, and they do not return if they can help it. So this proposed remedy, good as it sounds, will not work.

THE BOERS' PRESIDENT.

A Pen Portrait of the Remarkable South African Ruler.

Poultney Bigelow, in Harper's Magazine. Opposite the five army tents stood a long low house, all the rooms of which were on the ground floor. A veranda ran along the front, and pernaps six feet of shrubbery separated the stoop from the sidewalk. It was a typical farmhouse, such as a prosperous Boer farmer would be inclined to build, and was almost concealed by lofty shade trees. There was no driveway to the front door, no sign that the house contained any but an average citizen of Pretoria. But at the wicket-gate were two soldiers with rifles, who challenged us as we attempted to pass. My friend the legislator said who he was, and that sufficed, for no further questions were asked. The front door was wide open; we rang no bell, but walked into the small and rather feebly lighted hallway, and looked about us in the hope of attracting the attention of though we walked through to the back of the house and made as diligent a search

the right of the hall was a reception room, occupied by a few ladies, who were, I presume, calling upon Mrs. Kruger. To the left was a corresponding room, but the door was closed. Gruff voices I could distinctly hear, and my friend said, in a relieved voice, "He's there; it's all right!"

I thought, "On the contrary, it's all wrong." For I had no mind to intrude myself upon Paul Kruger when he was talking gruffly with his fellow-burghers. I had also just learned that the liberated prisoners had come from jail directly to Kruger's house, and there thanked him for his clemency. I felt that this must have been a hard official day for the aged statesman and that he was having at that moment another of the many political tussles through which he has had to make his way n order to rule with effect amongst people

My law-making friend knocked at the tered upon such a scene as carried me back lofer met his fellow-farmers of Tyrol in the castle of Innsbruck. But that was long ago, when the first Napoleon was making Jameson raids over every frontier of Europe, and before Africa was dreamed of as anything but a wilderness of blacks and

In an armchair beside a round table sat theory, rapidly chrystallized into a steadfast Paul Kruger. The rest of the room was ocpurpose and a determined resolve to secure cupied by as many swarthy burghers as could find seats. They wore long beards and gave to the assembly a solemnity, not to say sternness, suggestive of a Russian monastery. My friend led me at once through the circle of councilors, and said few words to the President, who rose shook hands with me, and pointed, with a grunt, to a chair at his side. He then took his seat and commenced to puff at a huge pipe. He smoked some moments in silence, and I watched with interest the strong features of his remarkable face. 1 had made up my mind that I should not say the first word, for I knew him to be a man given to silence. He smoked, and watched him-we watched one another in fact. I felt that I had interrupted a council of state, and that I was an object of suspicion, if not ill-will, to the twenty broad-shouldered farmers whose presence I

felt, though I saw only Kruger.

And, indeed, his is a remarkable face

and form. I have seen him often since during church service, on the street and in his office, but that first impression in his own simple home will outlive all the others. I should like to have known him in the field, dressed in the fashion of the prairie - a broad-brimmed hat upon his nead, a shirt well opened at the throat, his rifle across his shoulder. There he would have shown to advantage in the elements that gave him birth and lifted him to be the arbiter of his country. not of all South Africa. Kruger, in frock coat high up under his ears, with stovepipe hat unsuited to his head, with rousers made without reference to shape with a theatrical sash across his breast after the manner of a St. Patrick's day parade-all that is the Kruger which furishes stuff to ungenerous journalists who find caricature easier than portrait paint-That is the Kruger whom some call ungraceful, if not ugly. But that is not the real Kruger. Abraham Lincoln was vet many have referred to into somethin his face as lighting up akin to beauty. The first impression received of Kruger suggested to me composite portrait made up of Abraham Lincoln and Oliver Cromwell, with a fragment of John Bright about the eyes. Kruger has the eyes of a man never weary of watching, yet watching so steadily and so unobtrusively that few suspect how keen his gaze can be. There is something of the slumbering lion about those great eyessomething fearless, yet given to repose, Could we think of Kruger as an animal, it would be something suggested both by the ion and the ox. We know him to be a man of passionate act and word when

aroused, yet outwardly he carries an air of undisturbed serenity. His features, like those of most great men, are of striking size and form, and, moreover, hermonious. The mouth is strikingly like that of Benjamin Franklin in the well-known portrait by Du Plessis. It is a mouth that appears set by an act of will, and not by natural disposition. It parts willingly into a smile, and that smile lights his whole face into an expression wholly benevolent. All those who know Kruger have noticed this feature-this beautifying effect of his cheery smile. The photographs of him give only his expression when ready when chatting with his familiars.

for an official speech-not his happy mood His mouth is not so large as might reasonably have been expected from a man so famed for persistence, and, after all, this inclines me to think that the character of Kruger has been misunderstood, and that when his life comes to be written we shall and in his case, as in that of Benjamin Franklin, that the secret of his success lay not in blind obstinacy, but in the over-coming of obstacles which he felt to be within his powers. Kruger and Franklin each led long lives of public usefulness and have made their names memorable by the persoanl ascendency they exercised over the minds of their fellow-citizens. Each of these great men had a career of almost unbroken success and owed it largely to the spirit of conciliation which lurks in the corner of each one's mouth. With a square jaw and a broader mouth Kruger could not be to-day what he is. One has but to look Bismarck full in the face to see there the reason of his sudden loss of influence. Massive oval chin, large flat ears and strong nose are notable in Kruger, head, however, is small in proportion neither deep nor high. His shoulders are rather high, his chest broad and deep; he stands full six feet, and has long legs, which help to make us believe the marvels

What the Famous Lotta Is Doing. Ealtimore Interview.

told of his running powers.

"Have you any idea of returning to the "Oh, dear, no! I am going to spend the rest of my life in painting. I have always had a fondness for painting, and since my retirement from the stage some years ago I have carefully developed it. I have been assured that my natural ability in painting is considerable, and were it not for the health of my mother, who requires consid-He has given to the Country Gentleman a erable care, I would unquestionably go abroad and study in some famous studio As it is, my very first work was considered good enough to be hung in an exhibition. have been chiefly engaged in painting por-